FORT HILL.

and dis nigger begin to go up.

"Guess t'was 'bout half a mile.

(To be continued.)

A "KID" SOLDIER.

Some of His Experiences With the 57th Ohio for Nearly Four Years.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Allow me

space to give your readers and the surviv-ing members of the 57th Qhio a history of my service with and in that regiment, and

our regiment was at Paducah, where one

fooled with an old flintlock musket that

Campaigning with Buckeyes.

Ten Thousand Miles with the 68th Ohio.

By M. B. LOOP

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In the Trenches Before Vicksburg.

The evening after the battle of Supplies of food began to reach us, which Champions Hills we lay on our arms a short distance west of the battlefield, near Baker's Creek. At dawn Sunday, May 17, we were up and moving cles we never saw again. In fact, we on to victory. After a rapid march of about 10 miles we reached the Big Black, where our advance columns were warmly engaged with the enemy; but Sherman's our dilemma. One half of the canteen was a terrific thunder storm burst more us. A engaged with the enemy; but Sherman's our dilemma. One-half of the canteen was a terrific thunder storm burst upon us. A men having crossed the river above us, used for a frying-pan, and our tincups for halt was now ordered, and our regiment

of the rails on this fence to start a camp-fire, when they were stopped by the men on guard, causing some little excitement. n officer rode up and ordered the guard o arrest every man who touched one of

Gen. Blair, who had observed the difficulty, rode forward and inquired of the officer in command of the men guarding the rails, "Colonel, where is your regiment?" To which the officer replied, with a wave of his hand, "Over there." "Very well," said Gen. Blair; "and I have the honor of commanding the men over here." Then, turning to his men, he said, "Boys, take those rails and make your coffee,' adding, "don't you take anything but the top rails." Being accustomed to obeying orders, we complied, but when we removed the top rail the next one would be the top, etc., as long as a rail remained.

After the above little colloquy, Blair

caused the enemy in our front to melt coffee pots.

May 24 to 27 we were occupying our broke ranks. We had taken refuge under the spreading branches of some large trees The pontoons were now thrown across the Black, and our advance columns were soon climbing the bluffs on the west side. It now being dark, we went into bivouac till morning.

We remained in camp on the Big Black until about 10 o'clock the following morning, when the silvery notes of Mort's busile or the silvery notes of Mort's busiles of the spreading branches of some large trees the road, when a terrible crashing, the road, when a terrible road in the spreading branches of some large trees the road, when a terrible road in the spreading branches of some large trees the road, when a terrible road in the spreading branches of some large trees the road, when a terrible road in the spreading branches of some large trees the spreading branches of some lear the road, when a terrible road in the spreading branches of some lear the road, when a terrible road in the spreading branches of some lear the road, when a terrible road in the spreading branches of some lear the road, when a terrible road in the spreading branches of some lear the roa size more called us into line. We now turned our faces in the direction of Vicksburg, and that night went into camp four miles from the city. By 6 o'clock the

Our colored boy, Dick, used to explain Our colored boy, Dick, used to explain to us the language of those ponderous rebel shells, or, as he styled them, "Yan-see-hunters." "What is you? What is you? Here your is—bung?" Shells from different guns made different noises when passing through the air, but our Dick was equal to the occasion, and translated the voice of another as! "I se w comm; whar's nat nigger? I se ascomm; whar's dat nigger? In the trenches the danger from stray balls was not very gleat, so long as we kept our bodies@bichindour works. On one occasion one of Co. D raised himself we kept our bodies then dour works. On one occasion one of Co. D raised himself above the works and should to the enemy, only a new yards away: "Oh, you foots, you can't hit anybody." Hammediately form owing John's assertion was a thump. The shot had struck our comrade's head. The wound did not prove fatal.

A day spent in the trench , was anything but agreeable, as the scorching rays of Old Soi poured down without any regard to our comtort. We would stand in and and water for hours where not a oreath of air was stirring; with a Midsummer's sun beating down upon us until

oreath of air was surring; with a Mid-summer's sun beating down upon us unti-we feit a sense of smothering suffocation. Special attention would always be given us when moving past any exposed posi-tion, and a liberal sprinking or rebel shot out success, though a fierce struggle enand shell would generally increase our desire to gain the protection of some friendly

It was said that broke ranks. We had taken refuge under shelter. If we could not readily reach sheler we would be down and flatten out as min as possible; then turn ourselves edge ways to the enemy until the firing ceased, when we were up and away like a shot. Occasionally when on duty in the trenches we would elevate our caps on ramroads, o they would show above the works, in order to test the markmanship of the ene-Sometimes the enemy hit the mark; which fact taught us to be careful of our neads when they were inside of our caps. As a rule we went on duty every other morning; that is, about hair of the regiment would be ordered out each morning you gwang? ious day. Oftentimes when in camp we were engaged in writing letters to our Northern honies, many of which cast a shadow over a home circle. When these came with trembing hands and aching learts the seat was broken, and, after long days and weeks of weary watching and waiting, the tidings they brought to many an aching heart were, "killed, wounded or

> As I have said, our camp was located on the low grounds a half mile in the rear, out not far enough away to escape the newing and shricking of balls and shells rom the enemy's guns. Therefore, we remained quiet, as there was no particular preasure in rambing about the hills and avines, where baits and shells were fattng. Many were the daily incidents of the tong and trying siege, which, should I try to enumerate, would fill a volume. We used to go on duty directly in front of the formidable Fort Hill, to the left of the Jackson road, where we made ourselves as comfortable as possible, never failing to observe all precautions and, with a good head protection, do the watching and shooting, while our comrades did the restage), and Atianta.
>
> I think some of the boys will recollect up a few inches, leaving a space large enough to poke our guns through as often as occasion required. But should we depart from this rule of warfare and expose any portion of our body above head log, we were almost sure to be rewarded by hearing the whiz of a rebelfball. Once the head log was hurled into the trench upon to. I by a solid shot from the enemy. Co. I by a solid shot from the enemy. Co. I by a solid shot from the enemy. Co. I by a solid shot from the enemy. Co. I immediately cambe to the rescue, and helped to extricate the boys from a not very desirable situation. Strange as it may appear, none was seriously injured.
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> Some writers confiend that there was no heavy gun called Whistling Dick.
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> WHISTEING DICK.
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> Some writers confiend that there was no heavy gun called Whistling Dick in pook.
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> Some writers confiend that there was no heavy gun called Whistling Dick in pook.
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> Some writers confiend that ing. Our trenches or rifle pits were pro-vided with head logs, which were propped

Heavy cannonading lasted all night. A number of the enemy's shells struck in the hollow near us, wounding several of our surroundings, a number of us ascended a slight elevation in our front, when behold! There before us stretched away a long line a short time when a rebel battery threw several solid short in our vicinity. We hastily retired behind the line investing Vicksburg—one in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Heavy cannonading court of the heavy cannonading cannot all night. A number of the enemy's shells struck in the hollow near us, wounding several of or hungry, as that most welcome voice or hungry, as that most veloce was brought every comrade to his feet. Bunch-look on understance and was an under of men. Up THE YAZOO.

Early the morning of the 27th we were taken out of the line investing Vicksburg—one brigade from each division—and marched out on the Ridge road toward on the prisoners proved to be a second of many was brought every comrade to his feet. Bunch-look over the state out of the enemy's agus has in a was nearly cannot, and so the tracked over to the hollow near us, wounding several of our hungry, as that most welcome voice to his feet. Bunch-look of the very comrade to his feet. Bunch-look of the progent in the state out of the leave and packages were handed over to the state out of the leave and packages were handed over to the state out of the leave and packages were handed over to the state out of the leave and packages were handed over claim, however, that a 10-inch gun was brought up from the Yazeo landing, and behind the regiment. They stood quietly

was not quite so entertaining.

LOGAN IN THE TRENCHES.

One day during a terrific artillery engagement Gen. Logan joined us in the trenches. However, to see Logan in the trenches was nothing unusual, but upon this occasion Logan observed some of his men standing in an exposed position, earnestly engaged in watching the puffs of smoke from the enemy's works, and arreft or an engagement the regiment June 8, 1893.

I was known during my service as "Patty the Kid," and served with both the fold and new organizations. I never missed a march or an engagement the regiment June 8, 1893.

I was known during my service as "Patty the Kid," and served with both the fold and new organizations. I never missed a march or an engagement the regiment June 8, 1893.

At CURE FOR ASTHMA.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home guished gallantry on the field of Shiloh, and W. E. Hobson was made Colonel, B. P. Estes Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capty and W. E. Hobson was made Colonel, B. P. Estes Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capty and W. E. Hobson had the distinction of being the youngest Colonel in the service of the men down, saying: "Men, don't unnecessarily expose yourselves." The men mecessarily expose yourselves." The men mecessarily expose yourselves." The men mecessarily expose yourselves. "The produced a vegetable remedy that will permanent the men down, saying: "Men, don't unnecessarily expose yourselves." The men mecessarily expose yourselves. "The men down, saying: "Men, don't unnecessarily expose yourselves." The men down, saying: "Men, don't unnecessarily expose yourselves." The men down, saying: "Men, don't unnecessarily expose yourselves." The men down, saying: "Men, don't unnecessarily expose yourselves." The men down, saying: "Men, don't unnecessarily expose yourselves." The men down, saying: "Men, don't unnecessarily expose yourselves." The men down, saying: "Men, don't unnecessarily expose yourselves." The men down, saying: "Men, don't unnecessarily expose yourselves." The men down, saying: "Men, don

vein, replied: "Boys, never mind me. It the assistance of my old comrades in my takes men to make good so'diers; we can find a General almost anywhere." The enemy had a hand-grenade or shell. These were about six inches long by three inches in diameter, with a short fuse attached. After lighting this fuse the shell was a long to the reward, and I am still ready in diameter, with a short fuse attached. After lighting this fuse the shell was a long to make the most of service.—E. F. Tucker, Greensburg, I was a long to make good so'diers; we can the assistance of my old comrades in my case. Will they not write to me? I was born in Columbus, O., on March 17, 1850, and served for nearly four years without pay or other reward, and I am still ready ville Jan. 12, 1865, on expiration of term of service.—E. F. Tucker, Greensburg, I was born in Columbus, O., on March 17, 1850, and served for nearly four years without pay or other reward, and I am still ready of service.—E. F. Tucker, Greensburg, I was born in Columbus, O., on March 17, 1850, and served for nearly four years without pay or other reward, and I am still ready of service.—E. F. Tucker, Greensburg, I was born in Columbus, O., on March 17, 1850, and served for nearly four years without pay or other reward, and I am still ready of service.—E. F. Tucker, Greensburg, I was born in Columbus, O., on March 17, 1850, and served for nearly four years without pay or other reward, and I am still ready of service.—E. F. Tucker, Greensburg, I was born in Columbus, O., on March 17, 1850, and served for nearly four years without pay or other reward, and I am still ready of Jonesboro the regiment returned to Kentucky and was mustered out at Louis-view and the served for nearly four years without pay or other reward, and I am still ready of Jonesboro the regiment returned to Kentucky and was mustered out at Louis-view and was must ready of service.—E. F. Tucker, Greensburg, I was a served for nearly four years without pay or other reward, and I am still ready of Jonesboro the After lighting this fuse the shell was aid.—PATRICK CONLIN (or "Patsy the thrown over into our trench, only a few Kid") Weir City, Kan. yards away. Sometimes it burst, but often it was seized by willing hands and thrown back to those that sent it, there o play mischief among its friends.

have created consternation in the enemy's ranks. I am credibly informed that one ranks. I am credibly informed that one way out.

We camped at Lawrence, Kan. There at the Smithsonian Institute, in the City of Washington.

> From Fort Reiley the brigade, consist-ing of the 1st, 7th, 8th Kan., 12th, 13th Wis., 2d Kan. Battery, under Gen. "Bob" Mitchel, were sent to Fort Leavenworth, where we shipped for the South to rein force Grant at Shiloh, but we were too late, and after looking the battlefield over

son. Maj. Lee was commissioned Colonel of the regiment and in 1863 commissioned Brigadier-General. After Jenison got

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?



Do You Have Rheumatism? Have You Bladder or Uric Acid Trouble?

especially Co. I, from Jan. 27, 1862, at Camp Chase, until Aug. 8, 1865. We left To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney and Bladder Camp Chase, O., March 16, 1862. Pitts-burg Landing was our first engagement, April 6 and 7. The first man to fall of Remedy, will do for YOU, all our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

had been captured, snapping it at first one and then another until it exploded, killing Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakably evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

Your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is

Here are the engagements that we took part in: Shiloh, Corinth, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Haine's Bluff, Black River, Vicksburg (May 19 and 22, the entire siege), Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain (where our most noble Colonel, A. V. Rice, lost his leg. May God bless him in his old age), and Atlanta.

I think some of the boys will recollect when we were fired on while guarding a wagon train, going from Corinth to Mem.

back, and were mustered out at Fort Leavenworth.—Alfred Chill, Co. I, 7th Kan. Cav., Wathena, Kan.

A Sketch of the 13th Ky.

I have a bill pending in Congress now, assigned to the Second Brigade, Second having as its sponsor and originator Hon. Division, Twenty-third Corps, Army of

Men and Doings of the 121st Ohio. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The 121st Ohio was organized at Delaware, O., Sept. 11. 1862, for three years. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June S, 1865 It was principally recruited from the Counties of Union, Delaware, Knox, Morrow, Hardin and Marion, with small groups from adjoining Counties. This reg ment served in the Thirty-fourth Brigade

Washington, D. C. SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

LAND WARRANTS. WILL PAY HIGHEST PRICE. BEFORE SELLING, WRITE, W. L. TAYLOR, Van Buren, Arkansas,

ADDITIONAL HOMESTEADS.

If soldier or sailor of 90 days' service in war of 61-5 entered less than 160 acres before June 22, 1574, person or by agent, we will buy additional home-ead right. Heirs entitied. Address, with stamp, MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Attys., 7 14th Street, Washington, D. C. One-half Former Price.

REGIMENTAL The acknowledged authority by all leading soldiers and statisticians. Three styles of IN AMERICAN binding. Cloth at \$3.00; half morocco at \$4.00; leatherette CIVIL WAR at \$2.00. All from same plates.

A complete history of the regiment, by Capt. A. W. Bartlett. Historian of the 12th Regiment Association. This work is a ponderous vounne of 732 pages, with a larce number of wartine portraits. There is also added a complete regimental roster and other data, comprising almost another hundred pages. The book is well bound and beautifully printed on heavy paper, and it is hard to conceive how a regimental history could be more complete.

We have a few copies of this work, which will be sent postpaid, together with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year, for 56. Address.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 320 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.

A CHARGE WAS ORDERED TO TAKE THE WORKS.

of our comrades. Upon reaching the front we were ordered in line on the reserve,

ASSAULT OF MAY 22.

firing of the pickets.

Promptly at the appointed hour the signal gun was fired and the assault com-

ing: "The 68th Ohio was the only regi-ment of the Second Brigade, Third Divi-way rejoicing, while the officers felt ment of the Second Brigade, third Divi-sion, that participated in the assault on May 22." The same work gives our regi-May 22." The same work gives our regiment's loss during the day as "eight Bun wounded."

regiments succeeded in planting their flags close up under the enemy's works. They

ring and fee.

Early May 21 our regiment moved forward along the Jackson road and went into broad into the enemy's heavy works. The everying of the second day out we introduced in the vicinity of the little village a position on the Jackson road and went into broad and burled a position on the Jackson road and went into broad a position on the Jackson road and went into broad a position on the Jackson road and went into broad a position on the Jackson road and went into broad a position on the Jackson road and went into broad a position on the Jackson road and went into broad a position on the Jackson road and went into broad a position on the Jackson road and went into broad a position on the Jackson road and went into broad a position on the Jackson road and went into broad a position on the Jackson road and went into broad a position on the Jackson road and went into broad a position on the Jackson was a granulated a position of the hind part of the farmer's wagon of the whole were entertained in the vicinity of the little village broad was a granulated and the went of the control of the hind part of the farmer's wagon of the whole were several built in the went of the part of the farmer's wagon of the shell will be were entertained into the read of the broad was a granulated and the went of the part of the farmer's wagon of the shell will be well as a position of the hind part of the farmer's wagon of the shell will be well as part of the farmer's wagon of the shell will be well as grand display of fireworks from Common of the broad was a granulated will be well as a position of the hind part of the farmer's wagon of the shell will be well as grand display of fireworks from Common of the broad was a granulated will be well as grand display of fireworks from Common of the broad was a grand display of fireworks from Common of the broad was a grand will be well as grand display of fireworks from Common of the broad was a grand will be well as grand display of fireworks from Common of the broad was a grand will We went after those Johnnies, hing our two felt able to maintain our position, and that the end would be all right. How-to this time our position on the Jackson road was nearer to the enemy's works than was that of any other regiment in the work of the strength of the s

Logan's Division. Late in the day orders of their guns. In the house we found a lafter which a detail was made from each were issued by Gen. Grant for a simultaneous assault by the three corps investing the enemy's lines, to take place at 10 o'clock the following morning. The day old folks, who, of course, were Union peoclosed with heavy cannonading all along the lines of the blue and the gray.

The writer cantured a revolver and to even thing trench ourselves. In due time these came, tend to their guns. In the house we found a lafter which a detail was made from each table loaded with the necessaries of life, regiment to dig rifle-pits and zigzag trenches which we placed in our haversacks. The house was found to be occupied by some old folks, who, of course, were Union people; but under a feather bed was found a small arsenal of muskets, carbines, etc.

The writer cantured a revolver and in the direction of the enemy's guns, trained upon us from different directions, we were compelled to

senal of firearms.

The morning of May 31 we took up our chances of living a was fired and the assault com-The assaulting columns moved stroying everything as we moved forward our trench far enough in one direction to menced. The assaulting columns moved stroying everything as we moved forward under a furious fire from the forward under a furious fire from the that might be of use to the enemy, and late in the afternoon went into camp near responded to by nearly 100 guns along Mc-Pherson's front. The three points of attack were the enemy's works in our front, the city by the mortars opposite, and the river batteries by the gunboats.

In the afternoon went into camp near with his deadly fire, but made frequent turns, when chug! The enemy's leaden and iron balls would go into the piled-up dirt. But the most of this dangerous though important work was done under secont and say, suddenly appeared before

river batteries by the gunboats.

Heavy cannonading and steady roll of musketry, mingled with the howling of shot and shell and whistling of musket balls, made the day one long to be remembered. At the designated hour our regiment made a rapid forward movement and a demonstration against the enemy's main ment made a rapid forward movement and a demonstration against the enemy's main fort, just north of the Jackson road, and gained a new position, about 200 yards in front of the enemy's heavy works, where we remained till nightfall, when we reward to some one called out: "Hello, Bunk; ladders to scale the enemy's works. In resulting the solution of the solution of the enemy's heavy works, where we remained till nightfall, when we refront of the enemy's heavy works, where their clothes, as a heavy rain had tailen, burg the soldiers are represented carrying we remained till nightfall, when we returned to our first position.

In a history of the Seventeenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, I find the following: "The 68th Ohio was the only regime: "Th

Bunker did some fine work for Gen. to six feet in diameter. The wounded."

The assault on the enemy's lines was extremely gallant on the part of the men engaged. But in vain did they try to breast a storm of shot and shell that rained in one ceaseless, raging torrent upon them. At last the bugles sounded a recall, and the bleeding columns fell sullenly back, beaten for the first time since crossing the Mississippi. The enemy's works were too strong to be taken that way, though some

morning of May 19 we were again in motion. The thundering of heavy guns in our front seemed to infuse new life into our bodies as we hastened to the support of t Heavy cannonading lasted all night. A was heard calling, "65th Ohio, here's your heavy gun called Whistling Dick in posi-number of the enemy's shells struck in the mail." No more the thought of being tired tion anywhere along Grant's line. We

small arsenal of muskets, carbines, etc. freent directions, we were compelled to The writer captured a revolver and a guard ourselves against them all. If we Sharp's carbine. The carbine he soon after dug a trench straight toward the enemy, Heavy firing continued throughout the night, and at daylight, May 22, grew more rapid and furious; then the artillery ceased and all remained quiet except the incessant firing of the pickets.

Salarly s carbine. The carbine he soon after soon after sold to Serg't Spurgeon, then First Sergeant of Co. A. We shortly afterwards recrossed the swamp and joined our regiment, with fat haversacks and a whole argument, with fat haversacks and a whole argument. next to the enemy, we increased our chances of living a while longer, which

basket eight or 10 feet long and from four to six feet in diameter. These rollers were made of woven wire and willow brush, the

Meantime there was more noise around as than that made by the muskets of close up under the enemy's works. They were not able to maintain their position, therefore very reluctantly retired from a too close proximity to a line of powerful earthworks, which vomited forth death and destruction.

We remained in camp near Haines's friend and foe, as back behind us was so called because he wore a peculiar head-dress made of coonskin. He was a noted would send shot and shell over our heads and into the enemy's works. Our guns were sure to get a response from the enemy's works. Our guns were sure to get a response from the enemy's works and there was nothing that would erest a part a battery of 32-pound guns. earthworks, which vemited forth death and destruction.

May 23 we began to settle down to a new life. The assault on the previous day had been a failure, and we now entered upon a regular and determined siege, which progressed satisfactorily for 40 long days and nights, and ended on the glorious day of our Nation's birth.

We started the construction of roads around the hills or over them to the Yazoo Riyer, in the rear of our army, and soon that the leath and come to Gen. Grant's assistance from the North. Our command then startweet of the trenches at Vicksburg. The day was blistering hot, but we moved forward through clouds of dust until about noon, when, reaching a beautiful stream of water, a halt was ordered to make coffee.

On the opposite side of the road from our watering place was a body of troops of the service of the enemy's works. Our guns and into the enemy's works. Our gun

in readiness to move at a moment's no-tice. Heavy cannonading occurred at in-tervals throughout the day, but no infan-try firing save by the sharpshooters of friend and foe.

IN THE TRENCHES.

IN THE TRENCHES.

IN THE TRENCHES.

In the enemy gave Dick their attention. Dick, however, stood the racket without in fury and at regular intervals growned out him, force developed into a small body of guer-frilla cavalry, which hastily retired upon

WOODEN GUNE.

Such incidents remind us that there vere men in our regiment who were first and foremost in putting into practice any scheme to molest the enemy. Of Hanson scheme to molest the enemy. Of Hanson Barr, a member of Co. C. I will make spe-cial mention. Comrade Barr served on de-tached duty with the Third Division En-

There was another character who was known to the officers and men of Logan's Division by the sobriquet of "Coonskin,"

tently studying the enemy's line of battle, when one of the men in the trench addressed him: "General, please get down; don't unnecessarily expose yourself."

To this sally, which was only to remind the General of his own words of caution to the boys, Logan, in his usual happy vein, replied: "Boys, never mind me. It takes men to make good soldiers; we can take takes men to make good soldiers; we can take takes men to make good soldiers; we can take takes men to make good soldiers; we can take takes men to make good soldiers; we can take takes men to make good soldiers; we can take takes men to make good soldiers; we can take takes men to make good soldiers; we can take takes men to make good soldiers; we can take takes men to make good soldiers; we can take takes men to make good soldiers; we can take takes men to make good soldiers; we can takes men to make good soldiers; we can take takes men to make good soldiers; we can take takes men to make good soldiers; we can takes men to make good soldiers; we can take takes men to men takes men takes men to men takes men to men takes men to men takes men take

COL. JENISON'S REGIMENTS. One Who Served With Him Tells of His Experiences.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I noticed in Picket Shots that Comrade Crafts says Jenison was Colonel of the 15th Kan. Cav., which is correct so far as it goes. cial mention. Comrade Barr served on de-tached duty with the Third Division En-gineers, and to him was given the credit of devising and constructing two mortars made from a sweet-gun log. These wood-en guns were placed in convenient loca-tions in the trenches, and proved to be of 1862, when we were ordered to Fort Reitions in the trenches, and proved to be of 1802, when we were made to For Repetitions in tossing shells over the enemy's ley, Kan., to form a part of an expedibreastworks at short range, which must tion as escort to a wagon train for Fort have created consternation in the enemy's Union, N. M., but were turned back on

Jenison made a speech to the regiment, which, it was said, was intended to cause mutiny of the regiment, but it had no effect on the boys, and was not intended for that purpose. Still Halleck had him ar-

I was glad we were late.

This was the last we saw of Col. Jeni

out of this trouble he got permission to raise the 15th Kan. Cav., and was commissioned Colonel of the regiment.

The 7th Kan, fought in seven of the

rebellious States in four years. I think Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth this ought to settle the question of what Corps. regiment Col. Jenison commanded, as I W. P. Reid, our first Colonel, resigned was a soldier in Co. I, 7th Kan. Cav., from the beginning to the end of the war. transferred as Lieutenant-Colonel from the beginning to sent West with Gen.

Dodge to look after stray Indians; then the 125th Ohio, and promoted Colonel Nov. the 125th Ohio, and promoted Colonel Nov.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The 13th and 6 in rebei prisons. Our against was diminished by many details.

Tenth Division; the Second Brigade, Firs Division, Reserve Corps, and the Second **EYESIGHT**

RESTORED Failing Eyesight, Cataracts or Blindness Cured without the use of the knife.

Dr. W. O. Coffee, the noted eye specialist of Des Moines, Iowa, has perfected a mild treatment by which anyone suffering from failing eyesight, cataracts, blindness or any disease of
the eyes can cure themselves
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Carthage, Ills., '19 years old,
was cured of eataracts on
both eyes. Mrs. Lucinda
Hammond, Aurora, Neb., '77
years old, had cataracts on
both eyes and Dr. Coffee's
remedies restored her to perafflicted with any eye trouble write to Dr. Coffee
and tell him all about it. He will then tell you just

afflicted with any eye trouble write to Dr. Coffee and tell him all about it. He will then tell you just what he can do. He will also send you Free of charge his 80 page book, "The New System of Treating Diseases of the Eye." It is full of interesting and valuable information. All cures are permanent. Write to-day for yourself or friend to

dier-General.

The regimental roll contained names (not including field and staff) of 1,182 men, including 212 recruits who came in in 1864; 130 were killed, 95 died of disease, and 6 in rebel prisons. Our fighting force

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